note that both these varieties of the monadic theory meet the essential problem of the unity of the organism * they find the ground of that unity in the psychical interplay' the reciprocal psychical influences of the monads upon one another. And both have the virtue that they offer at least the possibility of interpreting in psycho-physical terms the facts of morphogenesis, bodily adaptation, restitution, regeneration; whereas, as we have seen, these processes seem utterly recalcitrant to any purely physico-chemical explanation. I have no space in which to say anything of these possibilities. I will refer to the work of a distin-guished biologist, August Pauly, who has devoted a volume to the exploitation of these possibilities with, I think, excellent promise of progress along this line.[1]

The monadic theory, in either of the two forms I have briefly sketched, combines all the advantages of the mnemic theory with those peculiar to itself; for, of course, each monad must be regarded as having its own memory-functions; the consciously recalled memories of the Ego being a selected synthetic extract from the field of all the memories of all the monads.

There is this to be said against the former, the hierarchical, form of the theory—namely, neurologically there is no evidence that any few neurones occupy

[1] *Darwinismus und Lamarckismus* (1905). It may be said with truth that the adoption of the monad theory in either form, though it may be said to solve in principle the problem of unity or integrated wholeness, does not at once give us obvious solutions of other great problems such as those of morpho-

genesis. The answer is that Pauly is the only biologist who has made any serious attempt in this direction. The objections cannot become valid until a concerted effort by many thinkers shall have failed, as the concerted efforts of many mechanists have failed. I point also to the interesting suggestion of S. J. Holmes, discussed later in this chapter, as opening up one profitable line of thought in this direction.